













## THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY  
 The Daily (including Sunday).....\$10 00  
 The Sunday (20 or 24 Pages)..... 2 00  
 The Weekly (12 Pages)..... 1 25  
 All Editions Sent Postpaid.  
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 ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 19, 1890.

## The Good Fortune of Southern Farmers.

Latham, Alexander & Co.'s recent circular contained several suggestive points.

Although the south produced a good crop of cotton last year, the price of the product has steadily advanced. Consumption has exceeded production. New mills, new labor-saving machinery, and a large population account for this satisfactory state of affairs.

At a time when agriculture in the north and west is depressed by low prices, cotton is the single exception. The southern planter alone can produce a \$300,000,000 crop that is readily marketable all over the world.

The south has a monopoly in cotton, and there is little fear of over-production, because the growth of cotton is confined to a small section, where it can only be produced by hand labor, with no prospect of the considerable increase of such labor.

The New England farmers who are abandoning their unproductive lands, and the western farmers who complain that their big crops sell for less than it costs to produce them, cannot fail to appreciate the advantages of the southern agricultural situation. Nowhere in this broad country has the farmer a better chance than right here in the rising south.

## The Government and the Negro.

To a reporter of the New York World, Senator Butler, of South Carolina, explains that his bill providing for government aid for the deportation of the negroes from the south, does not propose that the deportation shall be compulsory. Its provisions are to go into effect, and government aid is to be given, only when the negroes themselves make application. The movement, if there should be any movement after the bill became a law, would be entirely voluntary on the part of the negroes themselves.

Perhaps such an explanation is necessary in quarters where republican partisanship is only another name for ignorance, but it ought to be well understood, even by people who read the republican newspapers, that no sensible person would undertake to introduce in congress a bill which has for its purpose the compulsory deportation of the negro. We have serious doubts, moreover, of the timeliness and utility of the bill introduced by Senator Butler. Even if it became a law, it would not be in the nature of a remedy, and the only result of it has been to precipitate a partisan discussion in the senate which can do no good in any way. The discussion that was going on in the newspapers was much more to the point than that which has taken place in the senate. The editors, taking their cue from the patriotic and statesmanlike utterances of Mr. Grady, had placed the whole question on a much higher plane than usual; but when the republican senators, with Mr. Butler's bill as their text, took hold of it, they restored it to the political mudhole, and wallowed with it there, grunting with satisfaction.

There is another objection to Mr. Butler's bill, and that is the feature which provides for government aid for negroes who want to make journeys about the country. This project of putting the government behind the negroes on all occasions, is peculiarly a republican idea, and it is therefore a peculiarly vicious one when looked at in a large way. The government, as a government, is not supposed to know that there are any negroes in existence. It can only deal with him as a citizen, and it can neither compel a citizen to depart, nor lawfully pay his way if he desires to go voluntarily.

A great deal of harm has been done, and the negroes have been seriously retarded in various ways, by the republican idea, insistently instilled into their minds, that, as citizens, they have the government to fall back on in any emergency, being its wards and special pets. This idea has been cultivated until the negro has come to believe that the government is under obligations to come to his relief on all matters pertaining to his public or private welfare. He will improve and develop his good qualities a great deal more rapidly when he becomes convinced that even a negro citizen has to depend on himself if he succeeds in life.

The Bucks and Bill Pledgers among the republicans are trying to convince him that politics is his strong point, but he will learn better in the course of twenty or thirty generations.

## A Soldier on Education.

Lord Wolseley, the famous British general, has no fancy ideas. He is a practical man whose strong common sense has enabled him to over-ride the education he received at college.

Only the other day we quoted in these columns a short extract from an educational address delivered by this great soldier. It is worth repeating with a scrap of comment. Lord Wolseley advises young people to shun the average novel as something degrading and debasing. He has always found his best reading in the daily newspaper. He received a good classical education, but he does not hesitate to say that his information has nearly all been acquired from the daily press. He says that the daily newspaper is the production of the minds of experts, of the men who are most competent to handle the subjects they deal with. With no other source of information except the newspaper a man can by the time he reaches the age of twenty-five or thirty be well-informed.

Lord Wolseley is right. Some of the greatest and most useful men of the age were educated by their careful reading of the newspapers.

The writer of this article once knew a judge of a county court who had never practiced or read law. His decisions gave

perfect satisfaction, and his style in writing and speaking was characterized by judgment and good taste. One day the judge frankly said that THE CONSTITUTION had been his educator. He had read the paper from its first issue every day, and he had always paid special attention to the supreme court decisions and the reports of court proceedings. With this training, and with the "Code of Georgia" in easy reach, he had found it comparatively easy to discharge his duties on the bench. The judge then remarked that, aside from the legal and business information contained in a great daily, it printed in the course of ten or fifteen years a whole library of literary, historical, biographical and general news matter.

But it is unnecessary to enlarge upon the subject. In these days of weak, trashy and vicious books, the best thing a bright youngster can do is to read a good newspaper, and get all he can out of it.

## Be Merciful to Society.

Isaac Sawtell's cold-blooded murder of his brother Hiram, at Rochester, New Hampshire, is one of the most shocking crimes of the day.

Here is the story in brief. Several weeks ago Isaac Sawtell was pardoned out of the Massachusetts penitentiary, where he had served fifteen years of a thirty years' sentence for rape. After his release he persuaded Hiram to join him at Rochester, and in order to get a bigger share of the family estate killed him, and cut off his head and secreted it. The murder was discovered and Isaac was arrested.

It seems that the Roxbury people and the court officers knew that Isaac Sawtell had been a monster from his youth up. They knew that, besides the crime for which he was sentenced, similar indictments were hanging over him for other offenses of the same character.

How did he obtain his pardon? Sawtell, like any other well-educated and intelligent man, saw that it was good policy to behave himself in prison. He pretended to be a repentant and reformed man. By extra work he saved up a thousand dollars. With this money he secured the services of a woman and several sentimental persons, including a few preachers, to carry around a petition for his pardon.

Everybody knows how it is with a petition. The people approached signed it to get rid of it. Very few read it. Finally, these paid agents presented the matter to the governor and his council. There was a brief hearing, largely ex-parte, and a judge of the superior court expressed the opinion that Sawtell had been imprisoned long enough. Nobody appeared to protect the people. A wave of gush and sentiment rolled over the governor and his council, and Sawtell was sincerely pitied. The fact that he had hired his tender-hearted advocates to work for him did not come out.

So the pardon was issued, and the reformed criminal was hardly out of his convict stripes before he had planned and executed the slaughter of his brother. There are other mistaken pardons besides this one. A governor should always be on his guard against paid attorneys and the sentimental people who invade his office. He should inquire into the record of a criminal, and when he is satisfied that the man is a monster he should pay no attention to professions of repentance and reform. When Judge Hopkins was on the bench of this circuit he frequently answered an appeal for mercy by saying: "I will be merciful to society," and then proceeded to give the prisoner a heavy sentence. This is something for a governor to think of when he is asked for a commutation or a pardon. It is his business to be merciful to society.

## A Chapter of Viking History.

We must give up our alleged Anglo-Saxon ancestry, if Mr. Paul Du Chaillu is correct in his assumptions.

Mr. Du Chaillu is a student and a traveler. He claims that England was invaded by the Vikings, and that they originated the so-called English people. He found in the British isles old weapons, idols and traces of architecture corresponding with similar things in Scandinavia and other countries occupied by the Norsemen.

We are also asked to give up the old story of the discovery of America by Columbus. Long before his day, in the tenth century, Leif, a Norse sailor, took a ship and reached this continent. Finding a point on the New England coast, where grapes were growing, he named the place Vinland, and planted a colony there. Vinland figures in the Norse records until 1347, when it is lost sight of, but tradition has it that Thorwaldsen, the sculptor, was descended from one of the Vinland colonists.

Du Chaillu is not alone in his belief. He is backed by a respectable number of learned men who have looked into the matter. Perhaps further investigations will lead the English and Americans to repudiate their Anglo-Saxon origin, and join in the claim that they are descended from the Vikings. If we come to this conclusion, the Scandinavians, who are overrunning the northwest, should receive a warmer welcome, or our conduct will be flatly against the time-honored saying that blood is thicker than water.

## Platt and the Fair.

Naturally, the people of New York are much concerned over the attitude of Platt and his republican friends toward the fair bill. That measure is now in a very precarious condition, owing to the fact that Platt has insisted on giving it a political twist. His plans to place the fund of the fair in the control of his republican henchmen, and if the people of New York do not accede to this modest request, he stands ready to kill the fair bill altogether.

The business of getting up fairs has not hitherto been regarded as either partisan or political in its nature, but the fat plan of \$15,000,000 which it is proposed to devote to the fair was too tempting for politicians of the Platt stripe to resist, and they now propose to get hold of it, or know the reason why. It is their purpose either to make a spoon or spoil a horn. The result is that the scheme for holding a strictly non-political Christopher Columbus world's fair in New York city is in a very bad way. It is in such a bad way that the prominent men and the populace of New York city were called to assemble in a grand mass meeting Monday night. The call was signed by republicans as well as by democrats, but the meeting will have no influence with Platt and his gang. They know that the fair fund will be a big thing, and if they can't

have the handling of it, they are determined that no one else shall.

Platt is making his fight against the fair on the ground that the committee and the board of incorporators are democrats, and that if the fair bill passes in its present shape, Tammany Hall will have control of the fund. This claim, however, is made merely to create a diversion. The real object of Platt is to get the fund under the control of the boodle republicans. That is the secret of their opposition.

It is a pity, of course, to see the world's fair scheme, which is not political in any sense of the word, dragged through the gutters by such a man as Platt, but it is a pity that blows nobody any good. Platt's partisan fight against the fair bill, in which he has the aid and support of all the professional republicans, will have a tendency to bring the republican party of New York state into disrepute. It will be deserted by a great many honest and self-respecting men who cannot afford to train with an organization that is led and controlled by Platt.

On the other hand, the situation will serve to unite and harmonize the democratic party of New York, and the result of it all will work for the benefit of the whole country. Such men as Platt, mean as they are, are sometimes very useful in helping in the movement for reform.

## The Curse of the Age.

The thousands of good people who are waging war against lotteries and gambling do not go to the root of the evil, and they know it.

They know very well that the greatest curse of American life is the speculative fever—the desire to get something for nothing—to strike it rich—to make a fortune by a stroke of chance that will ruin a neighbor. The species of gambling called speculation has a thousand followers where lotteries and cards have one. A thousand men go down to poverty and crime through speculation where one falls through the lottery or the faro table.

Let us take the latest sad story in real life to point the moral. The other day the business men of Philadelphia and Atlantic City were astounded to find that Mrs. Edwin Lippincott, of the latter place, had raised some \$20,000 on forged paper. Mrs. Lippincott is fifty years old. She is a lady of standing, and had a fortune of \$30,000 when she married. Her husband owns Haddon Hall, one of the most profitable summer hotels on the Jersey coast.

The discovery of the forgeries has ruined Mr. Lippincott, and will probably result in the criminal prosecution of his wife.

What infernal temptation dragged this gray-haired lady down to such a depth of crime? The whole truth has come out. Mrs. Lippincott saw respectable men, good men, speculating in stocks and making money. She tried her luck. For years she was a heavy buyer of stocks, and generally got on the wrong side of the market. She borrowed money of her friends, and of the hotel servants. At last she forged the names of business men on negotiable paper, and obtained loans from personal friends, giving in return checks dated months ahead when she had not a dollar on deposit. Of course, this could not go on forever. The crash came, and she was a ruined woman and a criminal.

In every community—even here in Atlanta—the victims of speculation are following the methods of Mrs. Lippincott. Occasionally they are sent to jail, or they commit suicide, or run off to Canada. The temptation spares no class. It blasts and blights the Godly church-member as well as the thoughtless man of the world. The greatest danger of the whole business is its apparent or alleged respectability. It is easy to induce men to gamble when the game is called speculation. The Lippincott case should be full of warning to these reckless people whose consuming thirst for riches has made them half mad.

The governor of Delaware says the peach crop is all right. This is good news, but how about the baskets? Are they deep enough?

YESTERDAY the clock on the old capitol was spurred up so as to keep time with the electric mule cars on Whitehall street.

IF THE Ohio legislature proposes to get there, it should move at once. That's the way Eli made his great reputation.

PRESIDENT HARRISON should cut from THE CONSTITUTION his son's remarks in Atlanta, and paste them in his hat.

A DEMOCRATIC paper in the west has something to say about the surplus. It is too late to talk about the surplus now. There will be a deficit before the republicans are driven out of power.

WILL Senator Bill Chandler get up and deny that L. G. Dennis, of Florida, confessed the republican test?

It is said that Fomker proposes to sue some Ohio papers for libel. Is it possible any of them has said that he is nice man?

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

AN OLD LETTER written by Robert Burns to his younger brother has just been discovered. Burns advised his brother to cultivate the habit of taciturnity, as it was of great importance for a man to be able to keep his tongue in order to get along in the world. He said that nearly all of a man's calamities and misfortunes were caused by imprudent talking.

THE annual message of Hon. S. B. Price, mayor of Macon, shows that his city is making gratifying progress. The mayor recommends the narrowing of the wider streets by center parks. He goes in for good paving, sanitary sewerage, parks and pleasure grounds, and other improvements. He pays a high compliment to the board of trade for its efforts to re-open the Ocmulgee to navigation, and predicts that the steamboat whistle will again be heard in Macon at an early day.

A NEW YORK letter says: "The memorial of Henry W. Grady, which was prepared for the New York Southern Society by Mr. M. J. Verdery shortly after the death of Mr. Grady, has been formally accepted by the society. A copy of the memorial has been specially prepared for Mrs. Henry W. Grady at the society's expense, and will soon be sent to her. The memorial copy, when complete for Mrs. Grady, will have cost the society several hundred dollars, and is in a most attractive form. It is printed on thick, extra fine paper, bound and sealed, and will be one of the handsomest memorials of the kind ever gotten up. It will, no doubt, be highly prized by Mrs. Grady. Mr. M. J. Verdery, who prepared the memorial, is an experienced writer and newspaper contributor. He was for many years an intimate associate of Mr. Grady; was his classmate and personal friend for years; he is now the Wall Street correspondent of Mr. Grady's newspaper, THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, and is well informed on financial topics. Mr. Grady, when he came to New York, used to always call on Verdery, and together they would visit their old friends of the Southern society. When Mr. Grady died, the members wishing to make official recognition of their loss, engaged Mr. Verdery to prepare the memorial, and to have made the handsome copy which will be sent to Atlanta shortly, to the wife of the late orator and writer."

## THE SHARON PRISONERS.

THEY ALL GIVE BOND FOR FUTURE APPEARANCE

And Return to Their Homes—Why Marshal Corbett is Censured—Riding Rough-Shod Over a Peaceful Community.

Augusta, Ga., February 18.—[Special.]—The case of the United States vs. John O'Keefe and sixteen other citizens, of Sharon, was called today in the superior courtroom, where United States Commissioner Irvin Alexander held his court of inquiry.

Possibly a case of so much notoriety, I will not say importance, for I think it a very small affair, never rested before in such youthful hands. The commissioner is about twenty-three years old. United States Marshal Corbett is twenty-four; Mr. Horace Halden, the leading attorney for the prisoners, is about the same age, and his associate, Hon. W. H. Fleming, and United States District Attorney Marion Erwin, the oldest men in the case, were classmates in college, and are both about thirty-five; so that it is quite a youthful array throughout.

## WHY CORBETT IS CENSURED.

I will not suggest that the youthfulness of Marshal Corbett might account for the mistake he made in arming half a dozen deputies with Winchester rifles, and going into a quiet peaceful community to arrest its most prominent citizens with the same warlike demonstration with which he would have gone to quell a riot. This is the feature in the case most condemned by the victims of the outrage, and by the sober-minded public. Had Marshal Corbett met with any resistance in peacefully serving his warrants and arresting his prisoners, and had then called in a force to uphold the dignity and power of the government, there could have been no complaint. It was the use of the same warlike rifles into a quiet and peaceful community and arresting merchants, farmers and professional men, as though they were murderers and horse thieves, was calculated to cause, rather than prevent, trouble, and is condemned by conservative citizens.

## THE LAW OF THE CASE.

The case against the defendants is brought under section 518 of the revised statutes of the United States, which declares:

"If two or more persons in any state or territory conspire to prevent by force, intimidation and threat, any person from accepting or holding any office, or to prevent the United States, or from discharging any of the duties thereof, or to induce by like means any officer to leave the place where his duties as an officer are required to be performed, or to induce him to resign his office, or to induce him to discharge his duties, each of such persons shall be fined not less than five hundred nor more than five thousand dollars, or imprisoned not less than six months nor longer than six years, either fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court."

Under this statute Charles R. Clark, post-office inspector, who has been investigating the Sharon case, went before Commissioner L. M. Erwin and swore out a warrant against twenty-one men as having taken part in such conspiracy. Seventeen of the citizens were arrested, as has been stated, and were today arraigned before United States Commissioner Irvin Alexander, of Augusta.

## WHAT THE PRISONERS ALLEGED.

Inspector Sharp's affidavit alleges that these men and divers others unknown, did conspire and agree together to prevent E. L. Duckworth from accepting and holding the office of postmaster at Sharon; that they attempted, by intimidation, to make him leave Sharon; that they conspired to injure his property; that they placed a miniature coffin at his door, with these words:

Radicals must die. WHITE CAPS. If a committee of ten waited on him to inform him of signing a paper resigning the postoffice; that a committee of three waited on him to induce him to renounce all claims to the postoffice; that on the third day of February they burned him in effigy, and fired off weapons in front of his store; that that night they draped his store in mourning, and wrote: It is ordered that you, E. L. Duckworth, vacate this town, quite. Business is meant. We can't tolerate such a liar. REGULATOR.

Further that two clerks in Duckworth's employ were ordered to leave there immediately. These things, it is alleged, were done in a conspiracy of the farmers for the purpose of preventing the duties of the office to which he was appointed, and were in violation of the statute.

## THE CASE CALLED.

When Commissioner Alexander called the case on for trial, District Attorney Irwin announced that he was ready to go ahead with the witnesses he had, but that it might be necessary later on to adjourn until further notice on account of the absence of important witnesses. Attorneys Halden and Fleming, for defendants, tried to force an unconditional "ready" or "not ready," but Commissioner Alexander ruled the matter of the government witnesses. The defendants' attorneys then stated that as the investigation promised to be extended and slow, and they were absent from their business and their families, they felt assured no indictment would be found against them by a grand jury, they would waive examination, and give any reasonable bond which might be required for their appearance at the April term of the United States court.

District Attorney Erwin said the rule of court required the commissioner to take the case on for trial. The defendants replied that they had no objection to his taking any amount of testimony which the district attorney saw fit to offer, but they didn't propose to offer any more testimony than that which they had already given. They meant to give bond to go to their homes.

## AN AGREEMENT REACHED.

An agreement was entered into between the government and each defendant to give a \$500 bond, and the United States attorney will proceed tomorrow to take testimony, and have the records made up for a higher court. Tomorrow all but one of the defendants and their attorneys will have gone to their homes and their usual avocations, and the postoffice inspectors, the United States marshal and the district attorney will be left to go ahead in their own way with the investigation of witnesses. The defendants will be represented there solely by a stenographer, who will keep a record of the proceedings. E. B. Hook.

## GEORGIA POLITICS.

As the time draws near, says the Sandersville Herald, for the inauguration of the gubernatorial campaign, numerous names are suggested in different parts of the state for the office of chief executive. In middle Georgia the verdict seems made up, and so far as opinions can be formed from the public press, all eyes are turned to Harkness's worthy son, Hon. W. J. Northing, as the fittest successor to the noble Gordon.

The Barnesville Gazette is satisfied that Colonel Northing is the best man for the next governor, and hopes to see him made governor as he deserves to be.

Some time ago the Athens Banner published quite a glaring scandal that was about in Maysville. That report it will be remembered that Mr. Charlie Sims, a prominent young man of that town, was arrested and charged with the seduction of his own niece, lovely Lula Lord. The crime was too horrible to relate, and caused a great stir of excitement all over this section of Georgia. Sims was arrested and placed under a very heavy bond to appear at superior court, but since that time he has skipped to parts unknown. Latest reports from the unfortunate affair state that a compromise of some sort was consummated before the young man left. No one knows where he is at present, and no one ever asks, though the affair has not died out in that section. Both parties were of the best families in this section of Georgia, and hence the scandalous reports were all the more conspicuous. Young Sims was a bookkeeper in the town, and held a high social position, and was a teacher in a Sunday school.

Meers, W. J. Cooley and T. C. Hays, two farmers near Carnesville, have recently found very rich manganese mines on their farms. They want

some experienced miners to help develop them. It is said that the whole of that section is rich in mineral deposits.

Pecan trees, within the past few years, have been planted in many portions of the state, and all reports from them indicate that they are doing well and growing rapidly. This is an industry that may be made a paying one in Georgia at a very small cost. Many of the trees are shipped to Texas, where they are growing in large numbers, and where the pecan crop is growing in importance. In south Georgia the pecan tree seems to grow well, and many of them, planted some years ago, are now quite large. It is said they require very little cultivation.

The 13th day of March has been fixed for the election in Milledgeville on the question of floating \$22,000 worth of bonds to aid the Girls' Industrial school to be established in that city.

No more important question has been submitted to a vote of her citizens since the removal of the capitol was voted on.

The agreement of the city council to issue only one set of bonds has harmonized conflicting opinions as to the amount of bonds to be issued.

The committee on lights is the favorite toast of the town in Athens just now. The members of that committee have done their duty fully, and we won't find fault with them. Their recent work in putting in more gas and electric lights has been an item of interest to every citizen. The committee has just completed its investigations of the lights that were necessary throughout the city, and has, according to the power vested in it, ordered six electric lights to be placed in east Athens and at the bridge, two gas lights on College avenue, two on North Lumpkin street and three on Barber street. This is as good as could be asked, and not one word of complaint should be made. The lights will all be lit this week and will add greatly to the convenience and safety of the residents in these localities of the city. These additional gas and electric lights will cost the city \$1,500 a year, which seems a small sum to what a large extent the committee has entered the matter of furnishing Athens with good service of lights. It will be seen obviously that if the whole city were lighted as it should be, the treasury would be bankrupted the first year.

## AMONG THE EDITORS.

Editor W. W. Randall, of the LaGrange Graphic, is making his paper one of the most interesting in the state. The people are taking hold of the enterprise with a vim and giving it all the assistance in their power. One gentleman has subscribed for thirty copies of the Graphic for one year, paying for the same in advance. Truly the Graphic is getting there with both feet, and is enjoying now a better patronage than any time in its history.

Charles Jim Anderson, of the Covington Star, was in the city yesterday. He says that the Star is as usual enjoying good health, while Covington is making rapid strides in every direction. Uncle Jim is regarded as one of the wealthiest weekly editors in the state.

Commodore William Moore, of the Augusta News was in Atlanta Sunday looking into the real estate market. It is rumored that Colonel Moore is thinking of investing some of his surplus capital in the Georgia city.

## GEORGIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

A well-known citizen of Athens called at the Banner office Monday evening, and gave us the following in regard to his wife: For some months the lady has been deranged at times, and once escaped from her home. After this a lady was employed to look after the unfortunate, but on Saturday evening last she again left the city. The husband has scoured the country for miles around Athens, but can get no news of his wife. She is a lady of about twenty-eight years of age, fair complexion, medium height, brown hair. Any one conversing with her can soon detect the insanity. She wore a gingham dress, with feather in her hair, and a black cloak with white fur on the inside. The gentleman is in great trouble, and extremely anxious for news of his unfortunate wife. Any one having news of this lady will please notify the Banner by telegraph. The gentleman said he would be under obligations to any one who would detain her until he could reach her. He will pay all expenses that might be incurred.

The Henry County Weekly, says the Covington Star, sizes up the professional gubernatorial candidates very correctly, and concludes that they are all better fitted for the duties of home-life than for governors. It then facetiously adds that it finds "no flies" on Colonel L. F. Livingston, who is the choice of the farmers for governor, and sees reason why the farmers, who represent a small portion of the voters of Georgia, as compared with the great number of "professionals" and politicians, should not have a chance to elect their choice this time for governor.

We learn, says the Milledgeville Recorder, a petition for another prohibition election will shortly be filed with the ordinary. The time for said election has not yet been fixed, but it is said it will come off some time in April. The law appointing county commissioners gives them the control of the liquor question. The law is precisely the same as that in force in Putnam county, where the license is placed at five or ten thousand dollars. If this be true, why should our county be to the expense, and our people suffer the excitement of an election? Would it not be well to inaugurate this question before ordering the election?

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A New National Constitution. EDITORS CONSTITUTION—Here's a suggestion that may or may not be worth much. It is that the existing crises and conditions in these United States demand a new national constitution. We are not faster than our fathers suspected we would. The baby clothes do not fit the growing boy. Uncle Sam's pants end above his knees. The young giant is only a "yearling," but he has outgrown them.

Legislation cannot settle the disturbing questions: First, the tariff; second, the race problem; third, the Chinese question; fourth, the Mormon trouble. One party overturns the work of the other. The people are dividing, and faction draws into armies. We see ahead only a succession of disorders and conflicts. Again, the people are demanding that the president and senate shall both be chosen by the people directly. The present set of millions of senators are not the people's choice. Their interests are antagonistic.

Space does not permit argument nor demonstration. If the idea and suggestion is good, we will grow of its own strength. Lawyers and thinkers must and will agree that nothing but a constitutional convention can dispose of these great questions peacefully. The present constitution was ample for thirteen baby states on a narrow coast, but it must now cover and clothe forty-two growing states, that are from ocean to ocean.

A new constitution would put an end to many disorders, and would indefinitely postpone riots, secession and civil wars.

Let the idea at least find an expression in the great southern journal that is progressive and no revision. It's "honored dead" was recently awake, and the people's needs, and the people look to it to give voice to their thoughts.

WALTER GREGORY, Memphis, Tenn., February 17, 1890.

## PEOPLE HERE AND THERE.

Bismarck.—Prince Bismarck will be seventy-five April 1st.

LESTER.—The death of Charles Edward Lester recalls the fact that he wrote twenty-two books and horsewhipped the elder Bennett three times.

VICTORIA.—Princess Victoria of Prussia will receive an allowance of \$40,000 a year to live on in England.

FLEMINGTON.—Miss Florence Flemington, of Winchester, Eng., wrote 15,000 letters with her own hand and raised in that way \$4,500 to pay off a church debt.

DOUGLASS.—Stephen A. Douglass, Jr., has made a reputation by his recent New York speech on Lincoln.

## ATLANTA IN BRIEF.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY IN CONDENSED FORM.

Items of Interest About Atlanta and Atlanta People—Street Scenes and Gossip—Leaves from Our Notebooks.

The James Case.—Mr. J. R. Tolson was at Judge Hillier's office yesterday, giving testimony in the case against John H. James.

Atlanta on Top.—F. M. Hight & Co., of this city, closed a contract yesterday to heat and ventilate the new public school at Anniston, Ala., with the Rutan-Smead system.

A Moonshiner From Paulding.—John Johnson, of Paulding county, a white man, charged with illicit distilling, was committed to Fulton jail yesterday in default of bond.

The Electricians.—The Electric club will meet tonight at 8 o'clock at the office of the Georgia Phonograph company, 43 Walton street. The meeting is for the purpose of receiving and acting on the report of the committee on constitution and by-laws.

His Wound Relieved.—Mr. John Mulhern, of Augusta, who had an eye badly injured by a fall from a ship, came to the city yesterday and had his ball removed by Dr. Calhoun. It had given him much pain, and the successful operation gave him much relief.

Are Going to Rome.—On Thursday evening of this week, Patti Ross will be in Rome. Taking advantage of the situation to near a dozen members of the Atlanta Rifles will go to Rome to witness the performance, and will give the lady and several of her company a banquet at the Armstrong afterwards.

Waiting Guaranteed.—On Whitehall street, only a few doors from the railroad, is a small home-made sign announcing that a dancing school is run up-stairs. One feature of the system is expressed in big letters: "Waiting guaranteed." The terms are announced:—\$5 to join the school or 50 cents admission.

Coming to Atlanta.—Dr. Maune, president of the National Alliance, and editor of the National Economist, has recovered from the attack of diptheria which prostrated him some time ago. He is expected in Atlanta next Friday, and will then attend to some business connected with the Southern Alliance, which he, with Colonel Sledge, recently purchased.

Three Governors Sued.—United States District Attorney Barnard filed three suits yesterday against the sureties on three different bonds. The first was against C. L. Whaley, Robert S. Mundy and Geo. H. Harper, all of Clayton county. Whaley had been running the still near Jonesboro. Another was against Thomas J. Howell, owner of the still







## ASH-WEDNESDAY.

AFTER THE FRIVOLITIES OF THE  
HOLIDAYS COMES REPENTANCE.

It is a Good Time Now to Economize in Groceries and to Wear Out Your Old Clothes.

Today is Ash Wednesday. It is the beginning of Lent, and the season of penitence is over.

The season of Lent is a righteous check on the thoughtlessness and giddy gaiety that characterize life in the city, and its observance is a healthy spiritual tonic that has a most beneficial effect.

Lent is observed by the Catholics, the Episcopalians and Lutherans as a marked feast in the calendar, and for other denominations in a casual way. It is to many a season of rest and mental recreation, that is productive of much good. Balls, parties, receptions and weddings are off, and the society columns will be enlivened with very few accounts of the brilliant scenes that have monopolized all the adjutives during the past month.

Bishop Becker, of the Catholic diocese, of Savannah, of which the parish of Atlanta forms a part, has issued the following circular: Rev. and Dear Sir: By the command of the third plenary council of Baltimore, a collection is to be taken up in all the churches on the first Sunday of Lent, for the missions among the Indians and colored people.

We request all of our clergy to remind their flocks to give liberally for this good work, and to forward the same to our vice-general in Savannah. They should also send the general regulations for the observance of the Lenten period on each Sunday during Lent.

The following are the laws for Lent in the diocese of Savannah: Ash Wednesday, the first day of Lent, falls on the 19th of February.

1. All the faithful who have completed their twenty-first year, are, unless legitimately dispensed, bound to observe the fast of Lent.

2. They are to make only one meal a day, excepting Sundays.

3. The meal allowed on fast days is not to be taken until about noon.

4. Flesh meat and fish are not to be used at the same meal during Lent.

5. A small refreshment, commonly called collation, is allowed in the evening, not to exceed the fourth part of an ordinary meal.

6. At the collation it is permitted to use bread, all kinds of fruits, salads and vegetables. The use of butter, cheese, milk and eggs is also tolerated by virtue of long established custom.

7. General usage has made it lawful to take in the morning, some warm liquid, as tea, coffee, or thin chocolate made with water, and a mouthful of bread.

8. Necessity and custom have authorized the use of hog's lard instead of butter, in preparing permitted food.

9. The following persons are exempted from the obligation of fasting: Persons under twenty-one years of age, the sick, nursing women, those who are obliged to do hard labor, all who through weakness cannot fast without great prejudice to their health.

10. By virtue of an indulgence granted to the bishops of these provinces, under date August 23, 1887, the use of flesh meat will be allowed at meals on Sundays, and once a day on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, with the exception of the second and last Saturdays of Lent.

11. Persons dispensed from the obligation of fasting, on account of sickness, or of other hard labor, or ill health, are free to take meat more than once on those days when its use is granted by dispensation.

12. The faithful are reminded that besides the obligation of fasting imposed by the church, this holy season of Lent should be in an especial manner a time of earnest prayer, of sorrow for sin, of seclusion from the world and its amusements, and of generous alms-giving.

13. The Paschal time extends from the first Sunday of Lent till Trinity Sunday, during which time all Catholics who have attained the use of reason are bound to prepare themselves to receive worthily holy communion. The season of Lent is a proper time also, for children to go to their first communion, which they ought to do generally when they are about seven years of age. Parents and teachers should see to it.

14. In his instructions last Sunday Bishop Becker took occasion to call the attention of the faithful to the eating of turkeys stuffed with oysters, a meal of that sort not being allowable under the rules of the church.

The Catholic services will be on Ash Wednesday, today, distribution of the ashes from 7 to 8:30 o'clock a. m.

On Wednesday and Friday during Lent there will be services of instruction at 7, and on Friday the wearing of the cross. The masses occur as ordinarily at the Wednesday service.

These services will be truly interesting and will be religiously observed by members of the congregation.

At St. Luke's Cathedral, Rev. Dr. R. S. Barrett will conduct two daily services, morning and evening, that will prove of more than usual interest.

The morning service, at 5 o'clock a. m., will consist of expositions on the holy scriptures, that will be most edifying to all those who attend.

The evening service, at 7:30 p. m., will be devoted to "Women of the Bible," a series of lectures that cannot fail to interest those who are wise enough to profit by this opportunity of listening to these entertaining discourses.

At St. Philip's Episcopal church, Rev. Mr. Barrett will carry out the following programme: The Sunday morning service will be devoted to "The Ordinance of Communion and the Necessity of Decision in Holy Communion."

Service and sermon by Bishop Becker 7:30 a. m. Sunday.

Holy communion (first Sunday in the month excepted) 7:30 a. m. Service and sermon 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. On first Sunday in the month holy communion at 11 a. m. Every afternoon service and lecture 4:30 p. m. Holy week.

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## LAMP CHIMNEYS.

Two kinds of lamp-chimneys: one breaks; the other does not. Which do you think your grocer or glassman would rather sell?

If you buy the breaker, you're buying all the time. If you buy the 'not-breaker,' he may not live to sell you another. You know him—which do you think he'd rather you'd buy?

The one that doesn't break is called the "pearl-top" and looks like this  the top of it; made by Maebeth & Co., Pittsburgh.



When suffering from a Cough or Cold may be treated with

**KIDNEY SYRUP**

WITH ABSOLUTE SAFETY. It is pleasant and does the work. Insist on having KIDNEY SYRUP. No other. Price 25 cents. Prepared by FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURGH, PA.

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1889, OF THE

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF LONDON, ENG.

Organized under the laws of the kingdom of Great Britain made to the governor of the state of Georgia, in pursuance of the laws of said state. General Manager, EDWARD COLEMAN-SMITH, London, England. Principal Office in the United States, 30 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass. JOHN C. PAIGE, Resident Manager, General Agency. Western Branch, 238 and 240 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. DANIEL C. OSMUN, Resident Manager. Organized 1830. Commenced Business 1880.

II.—ASSETS.

1. Market value of real estate owned by the company (less the amount of incumbrances thereon) as specified in schedule A, annexed to annual statement filed in office of insurance commissioner.

2. Stocks and bonds owned absolutely by the company.

3. Cash on hand and in banks.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

A. J. WEST. H. P. WEST.

## A. J. West &amp; Co.,

## Real Estate.

NO. 7 PRYOR ST., KIMBALL HOUSE.

The Peters' Estate Property.

We are now prepared with plans of the Peters' estate property, fronting on West Peachtree street and extending back through Peters' Park; also those handsome lots on Dunwoody and Calhoun streets, east of the Selma property, and, parallel with Peachtree street. This property is already being improved by successful citizens as Dr. Brockley, Dr. Simpson, of Virginia, Colonel L. W. Avery and Prof. Barlow. Call for prices and terms.

3 Junior street lots, good size, \$2,500 for the three. Can sell them singly at \$1,000 each.

3 Beautiful lots on Bleakley avenue, only 240 feet from Peachtree street, the three lots are \$2,160, for all \$6,480.

Here is a special bargain—just placed in the market—first apartment, gets it and keeps the profit. Lot corner of Ellis and Calhoun streets, fronts 231 feet on Ellis street, and 203 feet on Calhoun street, the whole for \$8,000—by subdividing into lots it will double its value in ninety days.

Now, this is the Orme property, corner of Wheat and Ivy street, fronts 150 feet on Wheat and 103 on Ivy, near the Kimball house, street cars, &c., the finest place left for rent paying property, \$15,000.

Magnificent hotel property, north side, two blocks from Kimball house, lot 50x250—side alley, 22 rooms, every modern convenience, bath in every room, renting now to permanent tenant at \$1,500 a year.

\$170,000 splendid 10-room house, modern, perfectly new, pretty, two blocks from Kimball; the house cost \$5,000, the lot is worth \$4,000, only \$9,000 for the house, easy terms and low interest. You are invited to call.

A. J. WEST & CO.,

7 PRYOR STREET.

134 and 136 Marietta Street.

ELECTRO PLATING

GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, NICKEL & BRONZE

Repairing and Replating Tableware.

CHANDLERS REFINISHED

sun wed fri

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1889, OF THE

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Organized under the laws of the kingdom of Great Britain made to the governor of the state of Georgia, in pursuance of the laws of said state. General Manager, EDWARD COLEMAN-SMITH, London, England. Principal Office in the United States, 30 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass. JOHN C. PAIGE, Resident Manager, General Agency. Western Branch, 238 and 240 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. DANIEL C. OSMUN, Resident Manager. Organized 1830. Commenced Business 1880.

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## JOSEPH N. MOODY INSURANCE AGENCY.

## Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1889, OF THE

OF NEW YORK.

Organized under the laws of the state of New York, made to the Governor of the State of New York, in pursuance of the laws of said State.

Principal office: 115 Broadway, N. Y.

I. CAPITAL.

1. Whole amount of capital stock, \$1,000,000 00

2. Amount paid up in cash, 1,000,000 00

II. ASSETS.

1. Market value of real estate owned by the company (less the amount of incumbrances thereon) as specified in schedule A, annexed to annual statement filed in office of insurance commissioner.

2. Stocks and bonds owned absolutely by the company.

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### A DAY'S GRIST IN THE DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS.

**U. S. Official Postal Guide**  
 1890, revised and published monthly by authority of the postoffice department, giving the names of all the postoffices in United States and Canada. Paper edition, January number \$1; with supplement \$1.50; cloth edition \$1.50; with supplement \$2; by mail 10c extra. John M. Miller, 31 Marlette street.

Give us a call. Ketner & Fox, Real Estate and Renting Agents, No. 12 West Alabama St.

**FOR WALLS AND CEILINGS.**  
**NE CARLOAD JUST RECEIVED.**  
 Trade Supplied at Factory Prices.  
**A. F. TRIPOD,**  
 45 Decatur Street, Atlanta.

and 100,000 spindles to make hosiery yarns.  
and in lots as wanted, and deliver f. o. b.  
this machinery is first-class in every respect.  
or prices, apply to

**GODFREY & CO.,**  
147 Gaspee St., Providence, R. I.

At all druggists at 25 and 50 cts. a box.  
Pamphlets Gratis On Application.  
**SODEN MINERAL SPRINGS CO. LIMITED,**  
15 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.  
New York, N. Y. - 1001 Broadway

PERRINS & CO.  
LUMBER LATH & SHINGLES  
DOORS, SASH & BLINDS



MISCELLANEOUS.

DIAMONDS.

Large and choice collection of both loose and mounted stones.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW.

Van Winkle Gin and Machinery Company  
Office 214 Marietta Street,  
Factory on Belt Line and W. and A. Railroad,  
Telephone 303.

E. VAN WINKLE, Pres. W. W. BOYD, Sec. & Tr.  
Sole Proprietors under F&G

**OPIUM**  
and Whiskey  
secured at home with  
out paying. Book of  
coupons sent FREE.  
H. M. WOOLLEY, M.D.  
Atlanta, Ga. Office 616 Whitehall St.

SPECIAL SALE

CLOCKS AND SILVERWARE  
THIS WEEK

To make room for improvements.  
SAVE MONEY

By Getting Our Prices.

A. L. DELKIN & CO.,

93 WHITEHALL STREET.  
Feb 16—1st sat 1st sat

**GIN**  
and Buchu.

Has been recognized as  
one of the best and safest  
diuretics. It is one of  
the best agents in Stuart's Gin  
and Buchu.

**AND**  
Buchu.

When Gin is combined  
with the other valuable  
remedies in Stuart's Gin and Buchu  
yields a medicine warranted to cure.

**ALWAYS**  
Cures

Can be made; cures have been made, and cures  
will continue to be made of Stuart's Gin and Buchu. Why should  
not you be made happy also?

G. W. ADAIR, REAL ESTATE.

I have for sale a few choice pieces of A. No. 1  
Gilt Edge, central street property, at from \$3,000  
to \$10,000. Capitalists in search of such property  
can find a profitable investment by consulting me.

I have a plot and prices of the prettiest lots in  
this great desirable suburb—Inman Park.

Mr. E. J. L. Mobley, who was formerly in my  
office and who has long experience in the real estate  
business, is now connected with my office as a  
salesman and is ready with conveyance to show  
customers who may wish to buy property.

If you have property to sell call and leave  
description and price.

**G. W. ADAIR,**  
5 Kimball House, Wall St.

**SALE!**  
17 CAPITOL AVENUE LOTS.

**AT AUCTION!**  
Wednesday, February 23, at 3  
P. M., Sharp.

These lots are all but two immediately on  
Capitol Avenue, part north and part immedi-  
ately south of Georgia Avenue. All perfect  
beauties. Street cars in front. Dummy line  
near by. Paved streets, water, gas, etc.

No better place to secure a home. Capitol  
Avenue is the pride and fashion of the south  
side, and these lots have never been offered.

Avail yourself of the first chance to secure a  
lot that will do to build a good house upon  
and make a home that will bring smiles from  
his good wife.

Plats will be out in a day or two, and  
can be had at our office, or at Capital City  
Bank.

TERMS—One-third cash; balance six,  
twelve and eighteen months; 8 per cent interest.

**J. C. HENDRIX & CO.**  
31 SOUTH BROAD STREET

**H.C.C.**  
HAS NEVER  
BEEN  
KNOWN TO  
FAIL  
CURES  
IN 3  
DAYS

At wholesale at A. J. HALTIWANGER. So  
all druggists.

**TO WEAK MEN**  
Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early  
decay, wasting weakness, loss of manhood, etc., find  
a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full  
particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A  
man who is nervous and debilitated. Address:  
Prof. F. C. POWELL, M.D., 1000  
nervous-dry wily

NEGRO EMIGRATION.

CARROLLED LIKE MULES IN NORTH  
CAROLINA.

Engaged by the Planters—Signed, Sealed and  
Delivered—A Farm Eleven Miles  
Across—Political Effect.

"Feg-Leg Williams has an order for a thou-  
sand families."  
That is the way they talk about negro emi-  
gration on Wall street. Mr. Williams, the  
enterprising ticket agent, who is known  
among his fellows as "Feg-Leg," is the king  
bee in the business, and it is said at his office  
that he forwarded 25,000 negro emigrants to  
Arkansas and Texas this winter.

John, the mulatto hustler who is employed  
by Mr. Williams, gives a spirited account of  
the business.

"How do you get them up?" he was asked.  
"You just have to hustle around and get  
them. The people in North Carolina made  
poor crops last year, and they had nothing.  
The land owners would not hire all of them and  
when they did hire them it was at very small  
wages. The people just made a resolution to  
come to Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana.

The farmers sent orders here for so many fami-  
lies, and we filled them. The negroes agreed  
to work long enough to pay their transporta-  
tion, and the farmers agreed to furnish land,  
stock, houses, seed, everything, and give them  
half the crop. They can make a bale, a  
bale and a half, and sometimes two bales, on  
that black land. Some families paid their  
transportation and had from \$150 to \$200 clear  
at the end of the first year. That's a black  
man's paradise. They can buy land in the  
Mississippi delta country for five and six dol-  
lars an acre, and in Arkansas they can buy  
very good land for two or three dollars.

"You haven't got any cotton here. Why,  
sometimes they plow under as much loose cot-  
ton that drops off the lower part of the plant  
as you make here on your crop. Colored peo-  
ple make lots of money down there, and  
they get wasteful. They throw away  
enough to make them rich. They travel  
on the railroads so much  
that the trains are crowded with  
them every day. They earn in ditching as  
much as a dollar and a half a day and farm  
labor gets a dollar and a dollar and a quarter  
a day."

"The land in Mississippi is held by big  
planters. They don't think much of a man  
unless he has 500 acres. Plantations go up  
into the thousands. Mr. Richardson's planta-  
tion is eleven miles across and a railroad runs  
through it just to do the business of the plan-  
tation. They say it's the biggest plantation in  
the world. Every three miles he has a nice  
church and school house, with a village around  
them. The houses are all white, painted and  
white washed, and everything is as pretty as  
can be. It's a beautiful country and it isn't  
trouble for a man to make a living there if  
he'll work. If a planter has plenty of land  
and can get labor he's sure to get rich."

"There is a very good feeling between the  
white and colored people down there. I used  
to hear of a good deal of trouble down there,  
but if there was any of that then it's not so  
now. They need labor so bad that they treat  
the people well to keep them there."

A railroad man, who was in the same line  
of business, said that the negroes were corralled  
like stock in North Carolina, and agents and  
went among them and picked out so many  
families like so many mules. At one time,  
he says, there were three thousand in  
Goldboro, N. C., waiting for transportation.

At first the North Carolina farmers were  
glad to have the negroes go, and the governor  
said let them go, but as the contracting season  
came on the emigrant agents interfered a good  
deal with farmers' arrangements and made  
negroes dissatisfied after they had contracted  
for the coming year.

The result is that it has become too warm  
for emigrant agents in South Carolina and  
some parts of North Carolina.

Some of them have been shot at and others  
have been run into the swamps. One of them  
said yesterday:

"I was captured by a crowd once and they  
were taking me to a store. What they were  
going to do with me I don't know. I went  
along all right, and they let me go by talking.  
When they got interested, I darted into the  
bushes. They shot at me and I fell over a  
log. They thought I was dead and went on,  
but I lay still till they were out of the way,  
and then hid in the swamp till next morning."

What effect will this have on Mississippi,  
Louisiana and Arkansas politics? The num-  
ber of negroes carried to those states in the  
last three years is estimated all the way from  
20,000 to 80,000. It is probable that there  
will be 20,000 more. That number divided  
among three states does not amount to much,  
but a few more years might turn Louisiana and  
Arkansas into the republican column.

When you think your children have worms,  
ask your druggist for Dr. Bull's Worm Des-  
troysers, and do not take any other. They  
taste good and are always sure.

**A GRAYHEADED PRISONER.**  
Daniel McMullen, the Blind Phenologist, in  
the Stationhouse.

Yesterday afternoon the police found a gray-  
headed man wandering about the streets in an  
apparently helpless condition.

He was arrested and locked up on a charge  
of drunkenness.

In his cell he said:  
"I am Daniel McMullen, the 'Blind Phenologist,'  
and I have traveled all over the world and  
never suffered an indignity like this."

"Can you feel a fellow's bumps?"  
"Indeed I can, just try me, and—"  
"Well, why did you bump up against the  
police?"

"—you, sir, I know your calling  
without feeling of your head. I always have a  
boy to take me around, and I left my boarding  
house."

"Where do you board?"  
"I board at three different houses, and—"  
"How long have you been in Atlanta?"  
"About a week. I came here from Mobile.

I am seventy-five years old, and have been all  
over the world—"  
"Where have you been?"  
"I have been to Texas, and I am on my way  
back there. They told me to lie on my back  
this afternoon."

"Are you a native of Mobile?"  
"Yes, I am; and my mother was an Irish-  
woman. I have no relatives in this country."

"Can you feel of my head?"  
"If I had my stick I could. I haven't got  
any confidence in anybody. A man came in  
here this evening and promised to bring me a  
supper of ham and eggs, and he didn't do it.  
I don't believe in any of you."

**Inherited Blood Poison.**  
How many people there are whose distress from  
sores, acnes, pains and eruptive tendencies are  
due to inherited blood poison. Bad blood passes  
from parent to child, and it therefore is the duty  
of husband and wife to keep their blood pure.  
This is easily accomplished by a timely use of B. B.  
(Botanic Blood Balm). Send to Blood Balm Co.,  
Atlanta, for book of most convincing proof.

James Hill, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "My two sons  
were afflicted with blood poison, which doctors  
said was hereditary. They both broke out in  
sores and eruptions which B. B. B. promptly con-  
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Mrs. S. M. Williams, Sandy, Texas, writes: "My  
three poor afflicted children, who inherited blood  
poison, have improved rapidly after a use of B. B.  
B. It is a Godsend."

J. R. Wilson, Glen Alpine Station, N. C., Feb-  
ruary 13, 1885, writes: "Roses and blood poison  
forced me to have my leg amputated, and on the  
stump there came a large ulcer, which grew worse  
every day until doctors gave me up to die. I only  
weighed 120 pounds when I began to take B. B. B.,  
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FROM Stomach and Liver derange-  
ments—Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick-  
Headache, and Constipation—find a safe  
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Ayer's Pills. In all  
cases where a ca-  
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these Pills are recom-  
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but nothing afforded me any relief until  
I began to take Ayer's Pills. I would not  
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"I have used Ayer's Pills for the past  
thirty years, and am satisfied I should  
not be alive to-day if it had not been  
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and deem it both a duty and a pleasure  
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**Ayer's Pills,**  
PREPARED BY  
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WARE & OWENS,  
Real Estate Agents,  
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\$5,750—6-r house, Crew street; stables, garden,  
water and gas; lot 75x150.  
\$1,200—6x100, Georgia Avenue lot; beautiful  
grove.  
Capitol Avenue, 7-r house, east front, 63x200 feet,  
near Richardson street.  
\$1,200—Lot on Jackson street, 56 feet front.  
Six lots on Mackman street, near Forest Avenue,  
that we must sell. Somebody will get a bar-  
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\$3,500 for a brand-new 5-r house on West Harris  
street; corner lot; water, gas, bell  
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Nine acres in Kirkwood, only a few hundred feet  
of railroad. If you are hunting acreage  
property that you can make money on, you  
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120x200—Highland Avenue, with nice 6-r house,  
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Forest Avenue—Corner lot, 60x225, near in; nice 5-r  
house; splendid stable and garden. This is  
one of the best little homes in the city.

\$2,200—5-r house, Nelson street; hall 12 feet wide;  
two verandas and servants' house; lot 70 feet  
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Lucy street—2-r house that we are offering at a  
large bargain on installments.  
\$1,000 for a corner lot, Houston street; over-  
looks the city; electric cars in front.  
\$2,000—Pryor street lot, 67x150, near in; a bar-  
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\$1,100—5-r house on Martin street, near Jones  
lot 50x130; worth your attention.  
135x200—Jackson street; beautiful grove; lies  
well; near Ponce de Leon Avenue; nice new  
3-r house on it; must be seen to be appre-  
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We have a nice 8-r house on Ivy street, near junction  
Peachtree, that we can sell very low  
this week; large lot 8x200.  
\$3,200—Crew street 8-r residence; rents for \$30.  
We can suit you in a nice building lot on Houston  
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100x200—West Peachtree; corner lot on top of the  
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\$900—4-r house on Howland street, near Irwin.

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A valuable treatise (sent sealed) on home treat-  
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9-room house, Capitol Ave., 97x175.  
7-room house, Capitol Ave., 160x200.  
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7-room house, Whitehall, 60x200.  
9-room house, Whitehall, 60x200.  
7-room house, Irwin street, 50x200.  
7-room house, West Harris, 50x200.  
7-room house, Haynes and Rhodes, 75x150.  
5-room house, Nelson, 75x150.  
5-room house, Hilliard, 50x150.  
5-room house, Wheat. Very cheap.  
200x400, Boulevard to Jackson.  
180x270, Boulevard to Jackson.  
100x200, Boulevard.  
51x175, Boulevard.  
100x200, Boulevard.  
50x200, Boulevard.  
50x150, Jackson.  
50x150, Jackson.  
50x175, Forrest Ave.  
100x175, Forrest Ave.  
50x150, Calhoun.  
150x150, Calhoun.

120x318, West Peachtree.  
50x200, West Peachtree.  
50x127, West Pike.  
300x200 W. and A. railroad.  
100x200 W. and A. railroad.  
50x200, Boulevard.  
60x112, Formwalt street.  
50x160, Formwalt street.  
100x100, Formwalt street.  
40x225, Marietta to W. and A. railroad.  
100x200, Boulevard.  
50x100, Pine street.  
50x100, Pine street.  
120 acre farm 2 1/2 miles from Marietta, on W. and  
A. railroad. Very cheap.  
200x200 Washington street.  
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60x135, Brunswick Ave.  
50x150, Portus Ave.  
100x200, Peachtree street.  
100x187, Capitol Ave.

We have several cheap central lots which we will  
offer this week. If you wish to buy sell or rent  
call to see.  
J. C. HENDRIX & CO.  
Jan 28-dim-8th page.

**FOR SALE!**  
Saw Mill and Brick Machinery,  
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CONSISTING OF

ONE TANNER & DELANEY SAW MILL,  
Capacity 25,000 feet per day.  
One DeLoach saw mill, capacity 25,000 feet per  
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One Erie City 55-horse power engine.  
One Tanner & Delaney 50-horse power engine.  
One Tanner & Delaney 60-horse power boiler.  
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One Egan Excelsior No. 4 planer.  
One Hermann & Rowley gang edger.  
One Hermann & Rowley combined bolter and  
lathe mill.  
One H. B. Smith Machine company heavy re-  
saw.  
One H. B. Smith Machine company No. 3 six-  
inch moulder, cut four sides.  
One Tanner & Delaney pole road locomotive and  
10 cars.  
One P. L. Sward & Sons improved brick ma-  
chine.  
Shafts, pulleys, logging drays, carts, wheel-  
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The above property is at Blynn, Ala., on Geor-  
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Pure Drugs,  
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**FINE CANDY**  
A FRESH SUPPLY RECEIVED  
EVERY DAY.

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of crockery, glassware, chandeliers,  
lamps and general bric-a-brac. During  
the past season we have had an  
unprecedented sale, and have made  
customers in all the southern states.  
The fact that we sell strictly a first-  
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brought about our increased busi-  
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We beg to call your attention to  
our line of goods as they lie upon  
our shelves today. We have the  
largest and best stock of fine IM-  
PORTED CROCKERY and glass-  
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states. We make a specialty of the  
famous HAVILAND CHINA, and  
sell it at a very low figure. It must  
be remembered that our stock con-  
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are strictly first-class and warranted.  
Call at our store and inspect them.

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Manufacturing :- Clothiers :- and :- Tailors,  
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A Twenty Days' No Profit sale

On February 1st we place our present location in the  
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LOUISVILLE CEMENT! PORTLAND CEMENT!

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It's all the same to you. The stock for variety and  
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Up to \$3.50 now  
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we'll advise you to come now. We've had an enor-  
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